

SPORTS



In Moscow, the Central Army Club (USSR) played Kromovskiy (Bulgaria) for the Headball Cup. CAC won 36-25.

Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

TOURNAMENT AT THE OLIMPIISKY COMPLETED

On the last day of the final tournament of the USSR water polo cup Alma-Ata Dynamo beat Moscow Dynamo 11-5. The second game of the day brought a surprise, State Moscow Uni-

versity drubbed the Central Navy Club 12-7.

Despite their set-back the Central Navy Club matched the cup, followed by Moscow University, Alma-Ata Dynamo and Moscow Dynamo in that order.



Alexander Kabaev, Central Navy Club's captain, in action.

Victory for Soviet water poloists

The second friendly match between the national water polo teams from the Soviet Union and Hungary which took place at the Olimpiiskiy complex's swimming pool ended in a victory for the Soviet team 6-5. Thus, the score in the matches between the world's two best teams held since 1952 has become equal, with each claiming 35 victories and 22 draws. The difference between the goals

scored and missed in the 92 matches is 464-481 in favour of the Soviet team.

Rugby match

The USSR rugby team was beaten 12-13 by Italy in a European Cup game in Aquile, Italy.

CHESS: MATCH CONTINUES—OLYMPIAD UNDER WAY

The man's world chess title match which commenced on September 10 still continues. Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov have spent over a hundred hours contending in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions in Moscow. The triple world champion still leads 4-0 after 24 games.

Meanwhile, Soviet Grandmasters are competing at the world

chess Olympiad in Salomik, Greece, without Karpov and Kasparov. Participating are 98 men's and 52 women's teams, a record high number to date. Over a thousand entrants are involved, 5,000 fans will daily attend the Olympiad, for sure, and will be able to see simultaneously several hundred games, more precisely around 300. Altogether

over 4,000 will be played. The opening ceremony was held on November 18, and going it was a concert of works by the famous Greek composer Iannis Theodorakis. The contests, based on the Swiss system in 11 rounds, started the following day and are expected to conclude December 5.

Viktor BABYK,
chess observer

WIND OF CHANGE IN ICE HOCKEY

The 39th national top division ice hockey championship is following a surprise scenario. Now even the greatest pundit will refrain from forecasting his outcome. You see, only last season consistent national champions, the Central Army Club, grabbed the title beforehand with 28 points ahead of runners-up Moscow Spartak.

Now CAC have already lost in 17 rounds eight points, which is quite unusual for them and are in second place. Silver medalists Spartak are consistently losing ground and are in tenth place. They now run the risk of failing to get into the top eight bracket, which will conceal the awards next year. The team's new coaches led by former distinguished Spartak player Vladimir Shadrin, have failed to help the team regain their shape.

On the other hand, Moscow

Dynamo, which placed only fourth last season, is now in the lead after the arrival of new senior coach Yuri Molchanov, who earlier was second to Viktor Tikhonov, CAC senior coach. Dynamo are four points ahead of second-placed CAC after 17 rounds.

Bronze medalists Khimik from the town of Voskresensk (near Moscow) are now in third place, and close behind are teams in a tight pack reflecting the keenness of the competition.

According to specialists, this situation in the national championship will have a positive effect on the performance of the national team, which did not do quite well in the Swedish and Canada cups. In December the team will enter the annual "Zvezda" Prize tournament in Moscow and the world championship in Prague next spring.

FIRA Cup at stake

The European Rugby Championship match between Romania and France held in the 23 August Stadium in Bucharest, ended in a convincing 18-3 (0-0) victory for France. But the winners justly regard this victory too costly, as four players of the team, European Champions for the fifteenth time, received serious injuries.

This was the third match of the 21st European Championship. In the two previous matches which the French played against the national team of Tunisia in that country, success was on the side of France and bronze medalists of the previous championship, Italy, they won 25-6 and 20-6 respectively.

France is leading in the tournament with six points followed by Italy with three points, and Tunisia—two. The Soviet and the Spanish teams have not as yet joined the fray. The Soviet rugby team will play the first match in Italy against Squadra Azzurra, while the four other games come on next year—on May 1 in Spain, May 12th in the USSR, May 19th in France and May 31st in the USSR against Romania and Italy.

Boris MISHAIOV

France is leading in the tournament with six points followed by Italy with three points, and Tunisia—two. The Soviet and the Spanish teams have not as yet joined the fray. The Soviet rugby team will play the first match in Italy against Squadra Azzurra, while the four other games come on next year—on May 1 in Spain, May 12th in the USSR, May 19th in France and May 31st in the USSR against Romania and Italy.

Boris MISHAIOV

OF INTEREST

On a bike around the world

An English couple, Mopas and Richard English, who are going to travel the world on 650 cc Triumph motorbikes, have travelled

thousands of kilometers leaving behind Europe, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and Australia, the Soviet people for the firm newspaper "Japan Times" reports. Having ended their journey across Asia, they are to go to America and in August 1982 they will finish their trip in their native city of Cambridge.

Boris MISHAIOV

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscriptions to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

HONG KONG

- Great Eastern Book Co., 123 Hennessy Rd., 13/F, P.O. Box 20003
- TIC Company, P.O. Box 2163
- Apollo Book Co., Ltd., 27 Kimberley Rd., T.S.T. P.O. Box 95710
- Nissco-Tosho Ltd.,

ATTENTION,
SUBSCRIBERS
ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

- Zincke Book Store, 5237 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco, Calif., 94118
- The Moors-Coffrell Subscription Agencies, Inc., North Coheson, N.Y., 14588

For all questions involving receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscriptions for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with VIO Akademicheskaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 102 Gorky St., Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Sunday

Index 30078.

MN INFORMATION NO. 41



Photo AP-TASS

<p

THE WORLD

MESSAGE FROM DOS SANTOS

Luanda. The People's Republic of Angola is a resolute champion of independence for Namibia and establishment of a lasting peace in the south of Africa, says J. E. dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola in his message to the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola, notes the message, has put forward a number of specific proposals which represent a platform for achievement of basic goals through negotiations. These include a withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of Angola and restoration of complete control by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (PAFLA) over the country's border, commitment on the part of South Africa to respect Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council to grant independence to Namibia and to promote its implementation as well as a conclusion of an agreement on a ceasefire between the South African Republic and the West African People's Organization, SWAPO. Angola confirms its resolve to start, on agreement with Cuba, a withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists from the People's Republic of Angola only after implementation of the United Nations' Resolution 435 has begun. Within the framework of the UN Security Council which is to act as a guarantor, an international agreement must be signed between Angola, Cuba, South Africa and SWAPO acting for the mutual commitments of the sides for granting independence to Namibia and arrangements to ensure the security and territorial integrity of Angola, as well as establishment of lasting peace in the south of Africa.



Drawing by N. Scherbakov

THE AMERICAN TROJAN HORSE

London. Britain will withdraw from UNESCO by the end of 1985 if it demands that the organizations be reorganized and not me, said Geoffrey Howe, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, speaking in Parliament. A report about the intention of the Thatcher Cabinet to withdraw from UNESCO following a similar statement made by the United States administration has caused resolute condemnation among the progressive public in Britain, among the Commonwealth countries and Britain's EEC partners. Britain has been described as a Trojan Horse for

the United States by D. Anderson, a Labour spokesman on foreign affairs in Parliament who criticized this decision in the House of Commons. He described it as incomprehensible, and wrong, and an historical error. The intention to withdraw from UNESCO graphically demonstrates the pro-American orientation in the British foreign policies, he stressed.

A resolute opposition to the British decision has been expressed by the ambassadors of 41 Commonwealth countries who specially met Mr. Howe to discuss this issue. The ambassadors of the Commonwealth countries who specially met Mr. Howe to discuss this issue.

Cheysson's serious apprehensions

Copenhagen. The French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson has pointed out the danger of the plans of the American administration to deploy nuclear weapons in outer space. The French Minister, who is on a one-day official visit to Denmark, said in an address to members of the Danish Atlantic Association, that the view existing in the United States that the deployment of nuclear weapons in space will give the Americans advantages over the Soviet Union are groundless. The Soviet Union has always taken reciprocal measures, he added.

In case of 'emergency'

Tokyo. The newspaper "Akashia" describes as a programme for involving Japan into the plan for joint combat operations by the American and Japanese armed forces which the country's Defense Department has handed over to the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. This top-secret document devised by the Japanese Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Command of the American troops stationed in Japan provides for specific measures towards practically joining the military machines of the two countries and complete combat integration in the so-called emergency situations. By next spring, Washington and Tokyo intend to devise two more documents on

secret plan

Bona. In the press release, "Bundeskanzlerisch-Politischer Pressewart" of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, it is reported that the American Defense Department has a secret plan for American military occupation of Nicaragua. Under the plan, a division of the Marine Corps, a paratroop division, a light infantry brigade and a Ranger battalion will in 12 days

set up their beachheads or capture soil, seize airfields, occupy four major cities, in order to give a semblance of "timeliness" to this action. It will be joined by military units of the states, with the main combat action being carried out by American troops. The compilers of this plan believe the invasion will in 20 days be able to gain foothold on Nicaraguan soil.

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN AMMAN

Amman. In the Jordanian capital, the Palestinian National Council (the Palestinian parliament) is having its 17th session to discuss the situation in the Palestinian resistance movement and the tasks facing it at the present stage.

A number of organizations which form part of the PLO have refused to take part in the session believing that this is the wrong moment for its convocation.

Kuwait, Chairman of the Palestinian National Council, Khatib

al-Faham, said in an interview to the Kuwait News Agency, KUNA, that he refused to attend the Amman session of the Palestinian National Council, and pointed out that it is timing is wrong because of the absence of unity among the Palestinians. In order to have a proper session, it is necessary to carry out a broad dialogue between all the sections of the PLO, which would allow to overcome the danger of a split and to reach national unity in practice.

In New York, a demonstration was recently staged protesting against the Reagan administration's military policy which threatens Revolutionary Nicaragua with aggression. Responding to appeals by the "People's Anti-War Mobilization", hundreds of people marched through the city's central streets to Times Square, where a rally took place outside the Pentagon's training post.



for the development of relations

Amman. The development of relations with the USSR and other countries of socialism is a basic manifestation of Indonesia's independent foreign policy, said in an interview to the newspaper "Kompas" the Presidential adviser on ideological matters, country's political leader R. Abdugani pointed out.

The Government of Indonesia has adopted, over the past few years, a whole number of measures on expansion of trade relations with the socialist countries.

Time, last month, the Indonesian Minister-Cordinator for the Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Supervision, A. Wardhana paid visits to the USSR and some other states of the socialist community in the course of which a number of trade protocols were signed. Indonesia has set up a commission to coordinate this trade, with the Trade Minister R. Saleh at the head. The main aim of the above commission is to stimulate trade with the countries of socialism.

IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF SECRECY

New York. As the Associated

Press reported, preparations for the Discovery reusable space flight under the programme of the US Defense Department have started in an atmosphere of top secrecy in Cape Canaveral, Florida. Initially it was planned that a mission of the Pentagon would be fulfilled by the space shuttle Challenger whose launch was due on December 8. During its return to the earth in the course of the failed

flight, it was seriously damaged and the repairs may conducted, as the agency put it, will last several weeks. Since the Pentagon attaches exceptionally great importance to the forthcoming launching, it was decided to give the Discovery to the military, postponing for an indefinite time its first mission with scientific aims.

For the first time journalists

won't be allowed to listen to the conversations between the ground services and the crew of the spaceship.

ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON'S SCENARIO

Georgetown. The puppet authorities of the island of Grenada occupied by the Americans, having imposed the list of candidates for the US Senate in the country's elections have completed their preparations for the holding of so-called general elections on December 3.

According to a scenario written in Washington, the main driving force during the forthcoming electoral farce called "democratic farce" to the regime which is held around the central city square and mounted reinforced posts — a host of bourgeois parties hastily

will retribution come to 'Croatian Hitler'?

San Francisco. On orders from the Federal prosecutor Nazi critic Artukovic, responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of people in Yugoslavia during World War II was arrested.

For over 30 years this murderer, nicknamed "Croatian Hitler" and "Balkan butcher" lived in his case on his villa on the Croatian coast.

But Artukovic had been arrested and ought to be extradited to Yugoslavia as ruled by the authorities, the ABC TV network claims this still means nothing.

The authorities have set

marked 20 million dollars for

reparations for the damage caused by the natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist countries for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.

Examples of such projects are

the Aswan dam in Egypt (which

for many years now has saved

the nation from drought), a

factory assembly plant recently com-

pleted in Ethiopia (which is

estimated by Ethiopia specialists

for pleased mechanization and agricultural production). There are also the programmes

THE WORLD

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WORDS RUN COUNTER TO DEEDS

In connection with the second testing of the ASAT anti-satellite system by the United States, A. Timofeyev writes in Krasnaya Zvezda:

Much is being talked in Washington about its approach to the problems of space weapons. But these words are not confirmed by deeds. The USA does not want to ban cosmic arms. It expects to gain military superiority through outer space, therefore it is in a hurry to launch a vast programme of developing such weapons — anti-satellite, anti-nuclear and so on. Thousands of millions of dollars are being allocated for these purposes. The Pentagon boss Caspar W. Weinberger, addressing a congress of directors of radio and TV companies, openly spoke in favour of the space arms race and his assistant Richard Perle pointed out that by hook or by crook the USA must modernize its space weapons.

Such is the viewpoint of the Pentagon and it actually determines the position of Washington on questions relating to the militarization of outer space.

SYRIA'S INTEREST

Commenting on Lebanon-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon, Alexander Bevin writes in Izvestia:

In view of obvious difficulties in the negotiations, and the vagueness of their prospects the press of the USA and Israel writes quite a lot about Syria, her allegedly negative influence on the general situation in the region and in the nature of Lebanon-Israeli relations, but the facts dispel the view that this problem is just.

To begin with, the increased attention of Syria to the events in Lebanon and around it cannot come as a surprise. Behind this attention and Syria's interests are historic, geographic and cultural-clinic factors. Precisely these factors determine Syria's interest in moving next to it an inimical state belonging to the Arab world, a state whose government is capable of taking into consideration the interests and concern of Syria.

Syria's special interest in Lebanon's affairs is acknowledged by the Arab world. It is no mere chance that Syrian troops formed the backbone of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. And from the melt consent of the Arab League these troops stayed in Lebanon, when other countries withdrew their contingents. Damascus repeatedly pointed out that the stay of the Syrian troops in Lebanon was temporary and that the Lebanese problem could be settled only by retaining the unity of that country, its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

SPRINGBOARD FOR INTERVENTION

US military aid to Pakistan has totalled 3,200 million dollars, writes Vasyl Ovchinnikov in Pravda. Everything seems to indicate that it is regarded by the ruling circles of Islamabad as the main support helping the present regime to retain power. But US arms are used not only to suppress opposition to the country. The growing influx of arms turns Pakistan into a springboard for imperialist adventures in South-West and South Asia, in the Indian Ocean.

After the overthrow of the Shah's regime in Iran and the revolution in Afghanistan, notes the author, the role of Pakistan in the strategy of Washington has enhanced still more. It has turned into a springboard for waging on undecided war against the Afghan people. It has become a strongpoint for the US Rapid Deployment Force to get in its sights the oil fields of the Persian Gulf and carry out the militarization of the Indian Ocean. It serves as the main link in the attempt to create an environment hostile to India in order to block her positive role in the international arena.

SEOUL DEMOCRACY

Seoul has been attempting in every way of law, writes D. Nekorov in Komsomolskaya Pravda, to convince the world public that the times of terror have become a thing of the past and that certain "democratic changes" are taking place in the country. Thus, in the spring of 1984 it was announced with great pomp about the withdrawal of the police from colleges and universities and about a transfer of the functions of monitoring order among students to the administration of higher schools. Although "custodians of the law" did not go for and took their place on the gates of the colleges, this did not prevent Seoul and Washington from proclaiming, from the house-tops, a "considerable turn to democracy".

But the reactionary essence of the regime, relying on US military force — the army and mighty repressive machinery, has not changed at all, notes the author of the article. The people of South Korea are still in the atmosphere of terror, complete absence of rights, the tyranny of the authorities, the absence of elementary civil rights.

BRAZIL LAUNCHES ROCKET CARRIER

Brazil. The Brazilians have successfully launched their first two-stage solid fuel rocket carrier Sonda-4 from the testing range of Barreira do Inferno in the north-east of the country. President Joao Figueiredo attended the launching.

The National Television reports that the rocket reached the height of 630 kilometres. Its successful testing, the report notes, has come as a result of 20 years of efforts by Brazilian scientists engaged in peaceful exploration of outer space.

In the late 80s, Brazil intends to launch its first satellite.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

Fighting hunger: radical solution needed

Today the attention of the world public is more than ever focused to the problem of food shortages in many developing countries.

Reports from Addis Ababa indicate that three-fourths of all the aid received in the country don't have enough food and millions of people go hungry and are on the brink of starving. As has been pointed out at the just ended session of the OAU Assembly, 27 nations on the continent now totally depend on foreign food aid.

Urgent measures should be taken to save those threatened by starvation to death. There can be no ways about it, and all obstructing factors should be eliminated. So one can only welcome both the decision of the session to create a pan-African fund for emergency aid to drought victims and the measures taken by other states and international organizations to assist in this respect. The country worst hit, Ethiopia, gets airlifted deliveries from the USSR, Bulgaria, the DR Congo, Poland and Czechoslovakia, among which are food and medicines, basic necessities and equipment for

setting up water supply networks, high-powered cross-country vehicles and tractors.

Reports from Addis Ababa indicate that three-fourths of all the aid received in the country don't have enough food and millions of people go hungry and are on the brink of starving. As has been pointed out at the just ended session of the OAU Assembly, 27 nations on the continent now totally depend on foreign food aid.

Urgent measures should be taken to save those threatened by starvation to death. There can be no ways about it, and all obstructing factors should be eliminated. So one can only welcome both the decision of the session to create a pan-African fund for emergency aid to drought victims and the measures taken by other states and international organizations to assist in this respect. The country worst hit, Ethiopia, gets airlifted deliveries from the USSR, Bulgaria, the DR Congo, Poland and Czechoslovakia, among which are food and medicines, basic necessities and equipment for

third world" is generally telling. Can this be changed? Certainly. And much could be done by way of international cooperation to eliminate both the effects and causes of the current agricultural production crisis in many developing countries.

There are examples of such cooperation. Lots of large-scale programmes for transforming agriculture are being carried out in these countries with assistance from socialist states, precisely from CMEA member-countries. Over 20 thousand such projects like land-improvement systems, grain and cattle farms, machine centres and tractor stations, veterinary centres and various research facilities have been or are being built with Soviet technical assistance.

Examples of such projects are the Aswan dam in Egypt (which for many years now has saved the nation from drought), a factory assembly plant recently completed in Ethiopia (which is estimated by Ethiopia specialists for pleased mechanization and agricultural production). There are also the programmes

drafted by Soviet specialists for filling thousands of hectares of land in Peru, Syria, Angola, Mozambique, Iraq, Afghanistan and many other countries.

The USSR is currently assisting 30 "third world" countries to develop their agriculture. This aid alone has helped them increase their grain output by an average 8.5 million tonnes a year which is, incidentally, much more than is needed according to estimates by international organizations for assisting drought-stricken victims, to save millions of people facing such threat now, from starving to death.

All this provides an insight into the potential of international cooperation it conducted on the basis of goodwill devoid of self-seeking goals. This potential could still grow if just a fraction of the funds and human energy now expended on making weapons of destruction could be switched over to the elimination from the life of everything which subjects many people to suffering, including the liquidation of hunger and its causes, as proposed long ago by the socialist nations.

Naturally such problems cannot be solved overnight. In the meantime socialist countries continue to demonstrate not in words, but in deeds their solidarity with the people of developing nations hit by natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist countries for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.

The authorities have set

marked 20 million dollars for

reparations for the damage caused by the natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist countries for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.

The authorities have set

marked 20 million dollars for

reparations for the damage caused by the natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist countries for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.

The authorities have set

marked 20 million dollars for

reparations for the damage caused by the natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist countries for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.

The authorities have set

marked 20 million dollars for

reparations for the damage caused by the natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist countries for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.

The authorities have set

marked 20 million dollars for

reparations for the damage caused by the natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist countries for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.

Round the Soviet Union

• A DIAMOND OF RARE BEAUTY AND SIZE — 71.53 CARATS — HAS BEEN FOUND IN YAKUTIA. It has been named Indira Gandhi and will soon be sent to the collection of the USSR Diamond Fund.

• A DESIRE FOR LONG-TERM COOPERATION HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR DEDICATED TO THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD POWER ENGINEERING BY THE YEAR 2000. It was organized in Moscow by the USSR Academy of Sciences in conjunction with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The Soviet scientists and OAPEC representatives exchanged views on a wide variety of issues.

• THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PILOT FLOATING SEMISUBMERSIBLE OFF-SHORE OIL RIG HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE VYBORG SHIPYARDS IN LENINGRAD REGION. This highly mechanized complex is designed for oil-share oil and gas exploration at a depth of more than one hundred miles in northern seas.

Land Improvement in the Carpathians

Vast flooded meadows in the upper reaches of the Dniester River are turned into a zone of guaranteed harvest.

Construction work has started there on the Ukraine's biggest comprehensive land reclamation system. It will help increase fertility of lands of about 30 collective and state farms by 33,000 hectares.

Designers of this system took into account both economic and ecological aspects. Bumper and stable harvests of grain and fodder crops will be facilitated by a two-way regulation of water conditions in soil. Earth dykes along the shores of the capricious mountain river will protect received land from floods. A 55 million cu m water reservoir will become an accumulator of moisture in the droughty periods.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHS AID ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

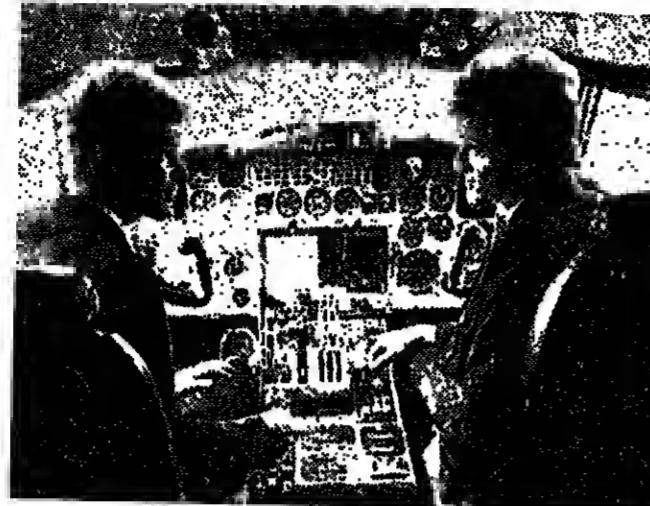
Not long ago Moscow town planners mapped out future recreation zones in the capital's suburbs. They decided on where to build new sanatoriums and rest homes, children's kindergartens and Pioneer camps. When the work was nearing completion, the architects saw space pictures and had to make considerable corrections in their draft. It turned out that some of the selected places were in zones polluted by industrial waste, writes the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The photographs taken from space give researchers not only data on environmental pollution, but also on other most complex processes caused by man's interference. One example is the lake of Kirov Bogor Gol. "Black mouth" is how local residents have long called a bay which greedily gulps Caspian water. By the mid-60s the level of the Caspian Sea decreased by 2.5 metres, and this affected the development of these bronchies of the economy that depended on the sea. A decision was taken to cut off from the sea some shallow areas in order to lessen evaporation. Builders raised a salt dam to shut off the "black mouth". Such a decision, while beneficial to the sea, doomed the bay to dry up.

Scientists were assigned the task of forecasting when the bottom of the bay could become visible. The specialists who studied the bay using ground methods gave the forecast as between five to 25 years. A study of space photographs taken between definite intervals made it possible in 1980 to confidently claim that the bay would dry up completely in three years' time. The forecast was brilliantly vindicated: precisely in November, 1983, the last drops of water evaporated.

FLYERS PREPARED IN RIGA

This picture was taken at the Riga (capital of the Baltic Republic of Latvia) Institute of Civil Aviation.



basis of diploma works of the GDR students trained at the institute.

• GDR students, Harry Kowalski and Jörg Kandler, undergoing practicals in aircraft set-up.

ROBOTS HELP MINERS

Arseny Belozerovsky, staff member of the institute of automation of cutter-loaders in Donetsk (Ukraine), has been granted a patent for a robot to operate in a coal mine. The inventor has suggested an original manipulator whose working member is a pulse writer jet for crushing coal and loading it on the conveyor. The manipulator is remote-controlled by an operator. He looks after the machine on a TV display and gives the necessary commands.

In this way the lost manual operations are being eliminated in the mechanized coal faces in the Donetsk basin, which already account for two-thirds of total coal output.

The development and introduction into production of automatic equipment for cutting thin seams without permanent presence of workers in the face is part and parcel of the "Con" scientific and technical programme carried out in the Donetsk basin.

An industrial experiment on unattended extraction of coal with use being made of mass-produced equipment has been successfully completed in a mine of Donetsk. The first hundreds of tonnes of coal have been extracted by means of the so-called robot machine at the Dobropolye mine. It is designed as the basis for a mining unit which can operate without the presence of miners at the place of digging. Such machines are now undergoing tests for fitness to mine medium-thick seams and for tunnelling according to a present programme.

KARAKUM FLEET

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

This proves once again, the paper notes, what accurate and reliable data specialists obtain by means of satellites.

COMPUTERS FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

A laboratory of computing technology and microprocessors has been set up at the research institute of school training equipment and technical means. Commenting on this, Ye. Smirnov, head of the laboratory, writes in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA that the first step towards developing school electronic has already been made in the Soviet Union.

There are, for example, display classes of some production training centers. We have to work out, writes the author, demands for school mini and microcomputers. The laboratory will also organize classes and contests where these computers will be used. What will distinguish these classes from others is that each pupil is expected to have machine to himself. This is also what differentiates them from the display systems under which minicomputers are installed outside class.

For the time being, commercial samples of computing technology are produced on a mass scale without taking into account the specific needs of schools. Studies into the effects of machines on the health of schoolchildren, as well as their psychological impact, will surely introduce some corrections into the development of these machines.

The introduction of microprocessors in the training process is something new. It will inevitably call for training new specialists. Applied programmes will be worked out by a teacher with programming skills or a programmer with teacher training background.

Currently we are mainly relying on these two options. Soon some schools in Moscow will be equipped with microprocessors. We will be able to see how the difficulties we shall have to deal with in the process of large-scale introduction of school computers,

New tractor plant

A decision has been passed to building a major integrated plant for the production of agricultural tractors in Elista, a city not far from the confluence of the Iba, Volga and Kama rivers in the territory of the Tatar Autonomous Republic.

The designers have called the tractor a machine of the 21st century. And the reason is not only because this economical and highly mobile model is destined to have long life.

In all advanced countries scientists get worried since the excessive compaction and grinding of soil under the wheels and caterpillars of heavy tractors may lead to modification of soil. Therefore, the 21st-century tractor must be, as experts put it, a "leopard", i.e. take care of

One of the main design features of the 150 hp all-purpose tractor-cultivator, to be produced at the Kama plant, is that it will be able to operate with serial mounted implements at a time and fulfill up to three operations at a go about the field. And the less the number of operations the less soil compaction.

The tractor made in Elista will be tested late in the 80s.

HYDROELECTRIC STATION

The Teriberkaya hydropower station, the country's northernmost, now under construction, has generated current.

The new station is the fifteenth built on the small rivers of the Kola Peninsula (north-west of the European USSR). Its task is to take over load at rush hour to raise the effectiveness of the entire power system on the peninsula. Besides, it will become a base for a new advance deep into the polar tundra where rich reserves of valuable raw materials have been discovered.

The planned development of the hydrouresources of numerous small rivers on the Kola Peninsula, small hydropower stations combined with the Kola atomic power station have created favourable conditions for intensive development of many energy-consuming industries in that area.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprung up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also piloted by high-speed hydroplanes and conformable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other shipping specialists. Builders continue digging the canal bed in the direction of south-west, to the arid steppe area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

Eight plazas are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert.

ENTERTAINMENT

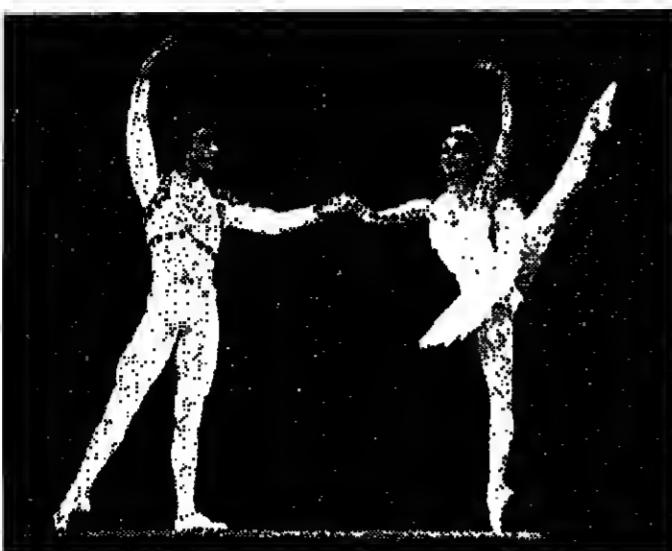
Bolshoi Ballet tours India, Nepal

The Ballet Company of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow has started a tour of India that will take it to Colcutta, Bombay and New Delhi.

I have been in that wonderful country three times, said Yuri Grigorovich, Bolshoi's chief choreographer, before leaving for India. I have seen many Indian dance companies and soloists. The system of dancing and the philosophy of Indian choreography are quite different from ours. Working up the programme of our tour we sought to acquaint the audiences with the traditions of Russian classical ballet and the development of new choreography. It would be interesting to know how they will understand and appreciate fragments from the ballet "The Indian Poem" by Musayev, and our interpretation of the Indian dance plastics.

Many dancers from the company, including myself, know India from our previous tours in 1960 and 1977, he continued. Nepal, where we shall go afterwards, is a mysterious country to us. It is hard to say what impression the classical ballet will create there. We envisaged changes in our repertoire depending on what the Nepalese spectators would prefer.

The touring company includes 70 ballet dancers, with leading soloists like Nedosilova Pavlova, Alla Mikhalchenko and Vyncheslav Gordeyev, Alexander



Pas-de-deux from Minkus' ballet, "Don Quixote" performed by Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyncheslav Gordeyev.

Photo by Georgi Solovyov

FACTS and EVENTS

Films. A difficult task is facing the director of the television ballet film featuring one man in the tragic life of the Lithuanian artist Cirtlonis. The film, whose working title is "M.K.C." (the initials under which Cirtlonis was known), is solved in an unusual plastic and dramatic form with the use of the artists' paintings. Filmed in the main parts are the Bolshoi soloist Maya Plisetskaya as the artist's double, and actor Grigory Gladki of the Franko Drama Theatre in Kiev, as the artist.

Ballet. The premiere of the ballet, "Cinderella", has been a great success on the stage of the Erkel Theatre in the Hunga-

rian capital Budapest. It is noted that the credit for this success undoubtedly goes to Prokofiev's music and to "the inimitable humor for fairy tales both in groups and in the children". However, the Hungarian newspaper stresses that the Erkel company also owes its success to its hard work with the ballet done down by the chief choreographer from the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad O. Vinogradov and his assistant Ye. Vinogradov.

Books. "Marx, Great October, India and the Future" is the title of a book published this year. It was written by H. Mukherjee, a famous political leader, scientist and crusader of Jawaharlal Nehru. In Great October Socialist Revolution has become a famous poet not only in the history of Russia, but also of the entire world writes the author.

'THE PAIN OF PALESTINE'

This is the most accurate and concise title of series of works by Azerbaijani artist Nomik Zelnakov, now mounted at Friendship House.

On show are 29 of my 40 works about the long-suffering people of Palestine, says the artist. I started this series two years ago when I was in Moscow for an art seminar. Chance brought me together with two Palestinian students. The family of one of them was killed. Their story had a profound effect on me, and the first painting of my series was born that night.

The display features severe, laconic paintings. The range of colours is broad and complex, but not concretes. The significant thing about his works is that they express the long-suffering, but by no means vanquished spirit of the Palestinian people.

People often ask me how could a man who has never known war portray its sufferings? says the artist. But how, I reply, do young writers create works which lead even veterans to assume that they were penned by a war veteran? How do young graduates from the Institute of Cinematography make films that drew tears from the eyes of people who saw action in World War II?

'PALESTINE'

by Andrii Petrov to music by Richard Strauss.

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

by Andrii Petrov to music by Richard Strauss.

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

by Andrii Petrov to music by Richard Strauss.

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

This month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA